

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large magazine, will be published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

For terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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FRANKLIN CORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts, &c., &c.

Always at home, evenings, and will have audience on the same day received, and will be prompt answered, and their clients kept always advised of their affairs.

After having determined to have all his interests submitted to his client's and counsel in the higher courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

Will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the accounts and records of all Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in the States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposit, etc., &c., &c.

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THOMAS J. BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney at Law, Notary Public,

Devote himself to the

COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at least one-half cent per month, and information cheerfully given.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

On the Richmond (Va.) Daily Dispatch.

The Purchase of Mount Vernon.

The Regent of the Mount Vernon Association—long known as the "Southern Matron," but who now assumes her real name, as it is stated, in compliance with the entreaties of her friends—addresses the following appeal to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association:

MOUNT VERNON, THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification we announce to the public that the persevering efforts of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, have been crowned with success commensurate with their sacred aims and lofty patriotism, and that they have at last secured to the American people the privilege of making the Home and Grave of Washington the property of the Nation!

On the failure of the Mount Vernon bill in the General Assembly of Virginia, we renewed our overtures to Mr. Washington to sell the property to the Association. These overtures met with a favorable response, and on the 6th of April a contract was signed by Mr. Washington, which obligated him to transfer Mount Vernon to the Association, on its compliance with the following terms, viz:

The payment of two hundred thousand dollars, for two hundred acres of land, including the manor, gardens, landing place, and, above all, the town.

Eighteen thousand dollars to be paid on closing of contract, and the remainder of the sum, in four bonds payable in yearly installments, with the permission, after the payment of the first bond, to pay to Mr. Washington any amount of the balance due, in sums of not less than five thousand dollars, which sum will be credited to the Association; in this manner lessening the interest.

The title to the estate and possession to be given on payment of the principal and interest; and the privilege also granted of obtaining possession, on thirty days' notice, of any time the Association may be ready to furnish the entire purchase money.

The price asked for Mount Vernon by its proprietor, and which has never been varied, has long been known to the public, and the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, in offering to become its purchasers, could not expect to acquire it upon other terms than those given as the ultimatum, to Congress and Virginia.

Yet there is a concession made to the Association by Mr. Washington, as to the extension of time; and a very important *privilege*, to save in terrest, which can best be explained by the following letter addressed to the legal gentlemen who negotiated the purchase on behalf of the Association:

RICHMOND, April 7, 1858.

To Wm H Macfarland, Esq., and Gen. A. A. Chapman:

GENTLEMEN.—In the negotiations you have recently concluded with me, on behalf of the Ladies' Association for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the payment of interest on the deferred in staments from the date of the contract, while I retained possession of the property, was the only serious difficulty between us.

Having satisfied you that I could not yield this point finally conceded it.

As the contract is now closed, and I believe in a satisfactory way to both parties, it affords me pleasure to say to you, that if the Association meets its engagements with me on the first of January 1859, and thinks proper to pay, and does pay the other deferred instalments on or before the 22d day of February 1859, we can inform you they will probably be both willing and able to do, it is my intention, in that case to remit to the Association all the interests on all the deferred payments.

This I shall be willing to do, partly as an document to the Association to obtain possession of Mount Vernon at an early day, but more particularly, as an evidence of my appreciation of the motives that have actuated the Ladies' Association in the cause it has undertaken.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With the highest respect,

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

More than half a century has now elapsed since Washington walked among us—half a century of a great and ingratiate to his memory. Between the broken pledges of Congress and the apathy of his mother State, the remains of the father of his country have lain in honor in the茅usium voted in the hour of a Nation's grief, and his Home and Grave, left to the fate of private property, and accessible to the public, only through the forbearance or courtesy of its various private owners!

Ever and anon, a voice was heard to protest against republican ingratitude, for ever and anon, the heart of this great nation seemed to throb with a remembrance of his virtues and of his services, and the priceless legacy he bequeathed.

But, during the stern struggles of a young Republic, this voice was unheeded, and since America became a power on earth, it was either屏ed by the din of party, and sectional strife, or stifled by the murmurs of Mammon, until, through generations, which knew him not, were in danger of forgetting and wholly departing from those principles, which are the bulwark of our greatness and those warning counsels which can alone maintain our Union in safety.

But Prov

idence which has so often interposed for our rescue in the darkest days of the Republic, when the ship of State, with no master hand at the helm, rocked to and fro on the angry waves of sectional strife and bitterness, which threatened to engulf it, has stirred the heart of woman to revive, through the resounding of the sacred ashes of the Father of his Country, that love for his memory, so pure, but not dead, which could h

make all powerful in regenerating and healing, influence!

A call was made to the women of the South, to gather around his grave and become the Vestals to keep alive the fires of patriotism. The motives were pure—the intentions generous—but they failed! Ye, who watch the signs of the times, know ye not wherefore? Washington belonged not alone to the South!

Again the call was made, and this time to the women of the Nation. Again it failed!—and wherefore?

The title, and all the power were to be given to a State, and Washington belonged not to our State alone!

Devoted woman would be neither baffled nor conquered; but she only triumphs when the common homestead can be preserved as a common heritage, for the estranged children of a common father, the spell of whose memory will yet have the power to re-unite them around his hallowed sepulchre.

Unexpected success has crowned their efforts. Our country can be saved, one and indissoluble forever—for woman has become her guardian spirit. In the sacred groves of Mount Vernon, she will learn those lessons which will never leave us without a Mary, to train a Washington for her country's shore of need.

Orators—Statesmen—the noble brotherhood of Masons—Old Fellows—patriots, one and all, have come promptly to the aid of woman! And so women of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, will ye not rally to the work? Will ye not, one with another, which will give most and do most, that we may, on the 22d of February, 1859, claim and take possession of the Home and Grave of him who loved us all, and thus make his birth day the birth-day also of Republican gratitude, justice and fraternal love!

ANN PARMELA CUNNINGHAM.

Regent Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

April 15th, 1858.

BORN KILLED.—A very clever young Irish boy named Burns about 16 years old, was accidentally killed at the turning-table near the old depot, on Sunday morning last. Some children were amusing themselves riding on the turn-table, and Burns who was on the ground attempted to dodge, when his head caught between the table and stone wall and was mashed to a jelly.—Paris Flag.

Old Hundred.

In a rustic church opposite, while we write, a company of worshippers are singing the old hymn "Be thou, O God, exalted high." The air is also old, the immortal "Old Hundred."

It is true that Luther composed that tune, and if the worship of mortals is carried on the wings of angels to heaven, how often hast heard the declaration, "They are singing 'Old Hundred' now."

The solemn strains carries us back to the times of the reformers—Luther and his devoted band. He, doubtless, was the first to strike the grand old chords in the public sanctuary of his own Germany.

From his stentorian lungs they rolled, vibrating, not through vaulted cathedral roof, but along a grand arch, the eternal heavens. They wrought into each note his own sublime faith, and stamped with that faith's immortality. Hence it cannot die! Neither men nor angels will let it pass into oblivion.

The blue eyed girls of the old "faire land" sang those same strains with all the enthusiasm of a new and herald religion. They had been bound down to priests, prayer books and rosary. They had raised adoring eyes to the spangled in age of the Virgin, and bent undulatingly before the carved semblance of Christ. They had knelt at the dark confessional, and placing their lips to it cunningly wrought portals, told the choicest and most sinful emotions of their heart to the ears of the father confessor, whom they feared sometimes more than God. But Luther, in the face of the fathers, had thrown down his rosary and refused to acknowledge any intercessor save Christ. Luther had, as it were, muted his ana thema over the openings of the confessional—Luther had laughed to scorn the holy reliques, pretended miracles, and saving power of the priest hood, and with daring, burning eloquence denounced their sensuality and their idolatry. First the mothers heard, and then the maid-s, they went to listen, and remained to pray; ay, and to sing with throbbing hearts and tearful eyes, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Can you find a tomb in the land where sealed lips lay that have not sung that tune? If they were grey old men, they had heard it sung "Old Hundred." If they were babes, they smiled as their mothers rocked them to sleep, singing "Old Hundred." Since and saint have joined with the endless congregations where it has, and without the pealing organ, sounded on the sacred browns:

The dear little children, looking with wonder eyes on this strange world, have lisped it—the sweet young girl whose tonst stoned told of sixteen summers, who whose pure and innocent face haunted you with its mild beauty, loved "Old Hundred;" and as she sang it, closed her eyes and seemed communing with the angels who were soon to claim her. He whose mauldow was devoted to the service of God, and he who with faltering feet ascended the pulpit steps with the white hand placed over his laboring breast, loved "Old Hundred."

And though sometimes his lips only moved, away down in his heart, so soon to cease its thrush, the holy melody was sounding. The dear white headed father, with his tremulous voice, how he loved "Old Hundred!" Do you see him now, sitting in the venerable arm chair, his hand-crossed over the top of his cane, his silvery locks floating off from his hollow temples, and a tear stealing down his furrowed cheeks, that thin quavering, faltering sound, now bursting forth, now listened for almost in vain? If you do not, we do; and from such lips, hallowed by fourscore years service in the master's cause, "Old Hundred" sounds indeed a sacred melody.

You may fill your choir with Sabbath prima donnas, whose doring notes emulate the steeple and cost almost as much, but give us the spirit stirring tones of the Lutheran hymn, sung by old and young together. Martyrs have hallowed it, it has gone up from the bogs of the saints—The old churches, where generation after generation has worshipped and where many scores of the dead have been carried, laid before the altar, where they gave themselves to God, seem to breathe of "Old Hundred" from vestibule to tower-top—the air is hallowed with its spirit.

Think moment of the assembled company who have at different times in different places joined in the familiar tune! Throng upon thronz—the strong, the timid, the gentle, the brave, the beautiful, their rapt faces beaming with the inspiration of the heavenly sounds!

"Old Hundred" King of the sacred bands of ancient airs! Never shall our ears grow weary of hearing, or our tongues of singing thee!—And when we get to Heaven, who knows but what the first triumphant strain that welcomes us may be—

"Be thou, O God, exalted high."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Here is what a Democratic member of the House said of the wretched condition of things in our national capital:

"Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, said that no man can walk the streets of Washington after dark in security. We are sent here to perform high and responsible duties, and are expected to encounter the dangers that result from our position; but it was never contemplated by those who sent us to Washington that we were liable to be assaulted on the streets at night by assassins like Mr. Burnett, he felt that he was not a coward, yet he dared not walk the streets after dark without a revolver in his pocket. The assassins do not seem to be very particular whom they assault. A murder or some other outrage has been committed almost every twenty-four hours for the last two or three or four weeks. The fault, to some extent, must lie with the people of the city and with the city authorities. On examination of the records, he found that you have in Wash 130 groceries licensed to retail spirituous liquors in quantities less than a pint, and these are kept open from darkish till midnight. In addition to these, there are 171 groceries licensed to sell liquor in quantities not less than a pint, many of which, doubtless, violate the law and sell by the glass. This makes 371 liquor shops, or one in every twenty-four hours. Pass along Pennsylvania Avenue, the great thoroughfare of the city, and you will find in almost every house a bar room, familiarly called the "tiger," where you can stop in and get rid of your money just as soon as you choose. When these dens of iniquity are closed, we may expect a better state of morals in the community, and that life and property will have some protection, but not before."

What a revolting picture. Why is it that so disreputable and disorderly a condition of things is permitted in the National Capital? Is it not under the double jurisdiction of a local police and municipal magistracy, and the Congress of the Union? Is there no influence for good in the character and example of the people's chosen representatives, to repress the spirit of discord and disorder? Such an exhibition is a disgrace to the nation, and it is, indeed time the national legislature was taking the matter in hand. It is to be hoped that it will not be suffered to rest till some efficient plan is adopted to cleanse the city of vice and rowdiness. Reformation, we apprehend, should begin with the law makers, who are said not to be the shining lights of morality in the community.

[Cincinnati Times.]

ACQUITTAL OF HARDY.—The trial of Hard esty for the shooting of Grubb occupied three days of the last week at Burlington, in Boone county. It will be remembered that a sister of Hard esty was seduced by Grubb, and that Hard esty told the seducer that he would give him six months in which to make his choice between marrying the girl and being killed. The six months expired, and Grubb not having married the girl, Hard esty met him, and on sight shot him. The evidence showed that Grubb was armed in the act of drawing his weapon.

The Louisville Democrat says the proper title for the scheme reported by the Committee of Conference is, "A Bill invented by Lecomptonites for their more complete self-sufficiency." In point of fact, it suffices everybody who has anything to do with it, except in the way of resistance. The Democrat further concludes that the bill will either be killed, or will kill scores of politicians.—Cin. Gazette.

THE LAKES OF MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the Minnesota supplies that paper with a table giving the dimensions of ninety-three lakes in Minnesota, comprising the larger number of those most known. Thousands of others of smaller extent are distributed over the surface of the country, and a great many of a mile or two in length have been omitted for want of a name. The largest lakes in the State according to this table, are Red Lake, in Pembina county, thirty miles long by twenty wide; Big Stone Lake, thirty miles long by three wide; Millie Lake, twenty miles long and fifteen wide; Lake Traverse, twenty five miles long by three wide; and Leech Lake, twenty miles long by even wide. Most of the list, however are from one and a half to six miles long, and from one to three miles wide. The water in all these lakes is perfectly pure and sweet, and they are all of great beauty of shore surroundings. The lakes of Minnesota form a distinguishing feature of the country, and lend an air of romance to the country.

HANDKERCHIEF PREACHERS.—The following is from the Christian Register: "Notice, in some cases, the handkerchief habit in the pulpit which has led me to inquire if the use of that very necessary article is a part of theological training. Notice some ministers take it out of their pockets as they do their sermon, and lay it on the pulpit. Some spread it out lengthwise through the middle of the Bible; some roll it up and tuck it under the Bible; shake it every few moments over their heads; some clean it in their hands, as if they did not know what other use to make of their hands. I went once to hear a popular young preacher, and as much as half of his sermon was made up of pocket handkerchiefs, and the most of the other half was gold watch and scraps of poetry."

THE following toast was recently drank at a social gathering in Baltimore:

"In ascending the hill of prosperity, may we never meet a friend."

EDGAR KEENON.

McLEAN'S

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable herbs and roots. It cures the Scurvy, Jaundice, Skin Disease, Ulcers, &c. It is a powerful Remedy.

Curing diseases of natural laws. Who taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the organization.

It is a Strengthening Cordial, will effectually cure Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Disease, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Opposite to the Heart, Inward Piles, Acidity or Stickiness of the Stomach, Indigestion, &c. It cures Head Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructives, Cholick or Stomach Foul, Indigestion, &c. It cures the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, &c. It cures the Spleen, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest, Side, Sudden Bursts of heat, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Ulcerous on the Skin, & Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It also cures Impotency, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, &c. It cures Weakness, Indistinctness of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the womb or Bladder, Whites &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

This Cordial will fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES.

Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, who suffer from debility or debility when *McLean's Strengthening Cordial* is taken, will be cured.

TO THE LADIES.

Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of *McLean's* Cordial. It will strengthen you, and give you a clear complexion, and it will make you healthy, fat, and robust. Dose lot to moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE.

EVERT COUNTRY MERCHANT.

Should not every city until he has presented a supply of *McLean's* Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

CAU CHIN.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to pass you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good as *McLean's*.

When the company burst into the market, it will be the only remedy the will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen it.

One spoonful taken every morning fasting is a very preventive for Liver, Chills and Fever. Yellow Fever, &c. prevent disease.

Priests, &c. take one spoonful, &c. daily.

FOR CHILDREN.

We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or ill, give them *McLean's* Cordial, and it will strengthen them.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

WE SAY TO PARENTS, IF YOUR CHILDREN ARE SICKLY, PUNY, OR ILL, GIVE THEM *McLean's* Cordial, and it will strengthen them.

DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Books,

Shoes,

Hats,

Cups, and

Straw Goods.

—ALSO—

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRANCIS M. HARLAN, Editor.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
Hon. GEORGE R. MCKEE,

OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE,
HARRY L. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR ATTORNEY,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CONVENTION,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR JUDGE,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

The Lexington *Sadsman* is King of English Kansas' 600,000.

We are not surprised that this bill is violently opposed by the opposition. It is as different from the Crittenden substitute as the Green Bill. It is the admission of Kansas as a slave state if it comes at all. There is no possibility of Kansas entering the Union as a free State in its present condition; there is reason to believe the opposition nominated to the people will be defeated, and those who will be elected will be in a minority of the new slavery under the English Constitution.

It was not a matter of surprise if all honest men in the country were not desirably opposed to English's bill. Mr. Crittenden and Haskins' bill is based on the principle that the people of the new States have "say what constitutes their character," and that our own countrymen should be allowed to form a government which should be based on the principles of the Constitution as it exists.

My motive for speaking is this, that I do not like to have one clergyman praised at the expense of his brethren.

But while we do not hesitate thus to express our preference for the original Senate bill, we are equally explicit in the opinion that the English bill is far preferable to the Crittenden Montgomery substitute, and better than no bill at all. Let no man ever support it as vindicating the principle for which they have contended, and in no manner inconsistent with the position they have held in the controversy. It comes to this—she had asked, in that slavery is no objection to admission—*Lex Statuerat*.

If the "principle" for which Leesington men contend, was, that slavery should be no objection to the admission of Kansas, why did they not vote for the Crittenden substitute, which recognized that "principle"? All that was demanded by Mr. Crittenden and his friends was, that the people of Kansas should have an opportunity of saying whether or not they desired admission into the Union under the Leesington Constitution, and, if so, they were to be admitted at once; and the Leesington Constitution recognized slavery, Mr. Crittenden's substitute "seceded to the south as she asked." Why, then, did not the Democrats vote for it? It was because the "principle" for which they contended was, that the recommendations of a corrupt and inconsistent administration should be carried out, and they would be satisfied with no other "principle." The Locofoco opposed Mr. Crittenden's substitute because it emanated from a political opponent who had successfully opposed their own iniquitous scheme. If the plan embraced in his substitute had been recommended at first by Mr. Buchanan it might be doubted but that every whining Locofoco in Congress would have voted for it.

Mr. Tyng not More Liberal than his Brethren.

To the *Editor of the Commonwealth*:

I respectfully solicit a few lines in your paper, for the purpose of correcting an erroneous opinion. The article which appeared in your last issue, conveys the impression that Mr. Tyng was an uncommon specimen of liberality among the clergy of the Episcopal church, because he now and then preached in the pulpits of other denominations. This is all a mistake—our Bishops and other Clergy all do the same. There is not a minister in our church who feels any scruples on the subject.

Our churches, after their consecration, are only to be used for our own services, and hence can not be loaned for other purposes. This general rule is what makes our course sometimes seem peculiar to others. You see the position which we occupy.

My motive for speaking is this, that I do not like to have one clergyman praised at the expense of his brethren.

A LAYMAN OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of Mr. Leavenworth's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in militia or naval districts, as a preventative for Chil, a alias SHAKES. "Everybody and the rest of mankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep them so. We have tried it.—*Evening Mirror*

USUAL LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature has passed the bill relative to rates of interest. It goes into operation from and after the 4th of July next, and establishes the rate at 6 per cent. per annum, where no express contract is made to the contrary. Where a higher rate is agreed on, the aid of law is withheld from the lender for the collection of the excess or usury, but where the usury is paid by the borrower, and the law is likewise withheld from him for the recovery of it back, unless suit for the same is commenced within 6 months. In cases where no such suit is taken, the law overrules the right to deduct and withhold the amount paid above 6 per cent. in the payment of the principal.

The New York Herald takes a very just view of the object of English's bill. We are not certain that the people of Kansas will feel complimented, however, by so frank an avowal as the following, from this Administration journal.

There is nothing like the cohesive power of public plumbier, after all, in solving a knotty question of popular sovereignty! The land speculators will settle this question in Kansas. The people of Kansas want the lands, and their hungry speculators want the offices and other public plunder; and incident to the organization of a new State, they will not cast this offer of Congress foot away."

At Princeton College, the revival has been quite general, and of 272 students, 102 have become professors of religion, of whom 50 have dedicated themselves to the ministry, and 2 to the missionary cause. Nineteen were "back sliders."

A Kentucky Democrat gives a novel reason for his belief that Mr. Buchanan will not live to the end of his term. He says that it would "just be Breckinridge's d—d luck."

CHARTER OAK PIANOS.—These pianos have been made from the wood of the Charter Oak. It takes a high polish, and the instruments which the wood encloses are of the best description. Yancey Doodle is said to sound well on them.

W. M. Culver Bryant, the poet editor of the New York *Evening Post*, has been chosen by the Legislature as a regent of the University of the State of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of the late Hon. John Gregg.

A great trotting race came off over the Metairie course, New Orleans, on the 15th ult.—The following is the summary:

Mr. Ross's Maley, 1 1 0 1
Mr. McGee's Mod Puryear, 2 2 0 1
Mr. Trepagnier's Sakink, 3 dis.
Time: 2:47½—2:41½—2:43½—2:41½.

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.—The trial of Joseph Haskins' negro man Daniel, who killed E. Carron's negro George, last winter, resulted in his being convicted of murder. Judge Goodloe, yesterday, sentenced him to be hung on the 12th of June next.

CLEVER TRANSLATION.—The same stupid Frenchman, who translated Byron into prose upon being told that "Brown Stolt" was made from mutton, exchanged, quite rejoiced at the cleverness of his discovery. "Oh! I see, you speak of Mâle Brûl,"—Purush.

The Newburyport *Herald* reports the death of Mrs. Sarah Pittsbury, at Newbury, at the age of 72 years. She was the mother of Albert Pike, Esq., of Arkansas, the noted lawyer and poet.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senate.—Mr. Doolittle of Wis., offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Columbia river at Walla Walla, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill was re-

sumed; she had asked, in that slavery is no objection to admission—*Lex Statuerat*.

Mr. Broderick of California said that after the matter had been so ably discussed he would not make a lengthened speech. He was opposed to it, and would vote against the bill reported by the committee of conference for several reasons, the most potent of which is that it prohibits Kansas from coming into the Union as a free State during the continuance of power of the present Administration. That Territory has but 35,000 population now, and if she does not swallow the Leesington Constitution five or six years must elapse before she will have the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was even less objectionable to him than this conference substitute.

House.—Mr. English of Ind., called for the regular order, being the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark of N. Y., said that he had intended to give his reasons for voting against the substitute, but a night's sickness had left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would merely now say that he regarded this new measure as evidently objectionable in form and still more dangerous in substance. He would seek the floor on some future occasion to declare his views upon the subject.

Mr. Bryan of Tex. gave the reasons why he had acted with the little band of Southern members on this subject. After alluding to the remark of Senator Farnsworth that he regarded the battle between freedom and slavery as already fought, he said that he would do nothing to jeopard the union of the South for the protection of South, which is much needed.

Mr. Shorter of Ala., said he had, with five or six Southern Democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He had wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of the substitute bill. He now found that the general construction was that it did not refer to the Leesington Constitution back to the people of Kansas. If he believed it did he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) had said that the constitution was not to be submitted, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. English), by his silence had acquiesced in that view. Therefore, he (Shorter) would now co-operate with the friends of the measure and vote for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, said that his colleague (Cox) at the commencement of the session took the banner of popular sovereignty in hand and triumphantly defended it, but now, in full view of the friends of the measure and vote for the previous question.

Mr. Cox wished to say that he thought the amendment which the House had passed the best, but as this could not become a law, he was willing to take the next best under the circumstances.

Mr. Campbell then asked Mr. Cox whether he understood the bill presented by the committee of conference as submitting the Leesington Constitution to the vote of the people?

Mr. Cox replied that he understood it to be the understanding of his colleagues that he had made no such commitment.

Mr. Campbell replied that he didn't make the insertion without reference to that gentleman, and asked Mr. Groseclose whether he understood this as abandoning the constitution.

Mr. Groseclose said that in effect it did.

Mr. O. Jones of Pa., remarked that he had never given up to Mr. Campbell or anybody else that he would stand by the Montgomery amendment or any other measure.

Mr. Campbell asked whether he did not meet with what were known as the anti Leesington Democrats, and whether or not a committee was appointed with power to represent and speak for them to meet at a bar.

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Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to let the people decide for themselves. [Laughter.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senate.—Mr. Toombs, from the committee on the revenue bill, reported that the two houses were unable to come to an agreement.

Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would again move that the Senate recede.

Mr. Houston moved to take up his resolution on the Mexican Protectorate. He made some verbal alterations and asked that it be referred.

On motion of Mr. Mason it was laid on the table.

House.—Mr. Bonham moved the previous question.

Mr. Grow moved, but the House refused to order a call of the House.

Mr. Haskins obtained consent to make a few remarks. He said that Mr. Cox at a certain time was not only opposed to this Leesington Constitution, but on Monday last, late in the afternoon, came to his desk, and read a letter which he had written to the Ohio Statesman, denouncing the report of the committee of conference, as the most infamous that could be made, and denouncing the chairman for having made such a report.

Cox, earnestly—"That is not true."

Mr. Haskins—I can prove it by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Harris.

Mr. Cox—I can furnish the letter. [Cries of order.] The Speaker requested gentlemen to take seats.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Haskins that his remarks were assuming a personal character.

He could give reasons for or against the bill, but not use personalities.

Mr. Haskins said he was simply giving facts in connection with the Leesington fraud, and could prove what he had stated. Twenty three Democrats had started out against the Senate bill and only twelve were left—an equal number with the Apostles. The gentleman from Ohio had seen new light, and he asked him to give it to the people.

Cox, earnestly—"That is not true."

Mr. Cox replied that he had stated yesterday that his first impression was against the conference report, and he now repeated that it did not entirely meet his views. In his letter to the Ohio Statesman he gave his opinion and objections. At that time his impressions were against the report, because he thought it discriminated against free, and in favor of slave States, but he had conversed with Mr. Walker, and on learning from him that Kansas will next fall have sufficient population under the federal ratio for a member of Congress, he took the report as the best he could get. The gentleman from New York should not insinuate that he is a Judas.

The gentleman knew full well that no one from the administration or any other source dared approach him on that subject. [Laughter.] He had acted with an honest mind and pure heart, for himself.

Any man who indicated to the contrary was not worthy of a place on this floor, nor would he be

if he had betrayed confidence and proved recreant to all he had heretofore said or done. He appealed to Heaven for the rectitude of his intentions. The Constitution was practically, though not in form submitted to the people of Kansas, and they would have a chance to kill it. He asked leave to withdraw.

Mr. Haskins—I leave the country to judge.

Mr. Cox (with earnest and excited gestures)—make a row which was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

The Speaker loudly rapped and said he would prohibit any language approaching personalities.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

The Speaker repeatedly rapped and called to order.

During the roll call the House was unusually quiet.

The result adopting the Kansas report was, yeas 112, nays 103. [Applause accompanied by hisses.]

Mr. English moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Washington, of Illinois demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to. Yeas 113, nays 100.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution authorizing any two members of the committee to investigate the affairs.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the concurrence of that body with the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark of N. Y., made a statement in behalf of Mr. Haskins and Mr. Cox, saying that the former withdrew any imputation on the personal integrity of Cox, who cheerfully accepted Mr. Haskins' explanation.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Foxter on Leesington.—Foxter of the Philadelphia Press has been sojourning for a few days in Washington. In his last letter home he says:

"There are many written and unwritten facts in the whole transaction, which when they see the light, will astound and mortify the country—chief among these is the manner in which the record was made up, so that to the people of Kansas should be submitted the work of their fraudulent chosen representatives. I think it will appear, that not only has the public promise of the Administration in this regard been repeated in private and semi-public letters to States North and South, and to agents of the Administration in the Territory, but it has been repeated by the President himself, and by nearly all, if not all, the members of his Cabinet. There was no unstinted co-operation to the principle. It was as full and as irresponsible as the principle is broad and eternal. There was no attempt to divide the question; to carve the Constitution, and to say that portion only should be thrown to the masses to appear to their advantage. The whole was concealed, and the arguments made in this direction, if they could be printed, would be found to surpass all the logic of Don Quixote and the eloquence of Wakker. We should be, in that case, bear no more surveillance about factions and traitors. The Administration gives us the basis upon which we have erected the pyramid of reason and truth, which will stand an undying protest against the gravest wrongs ever attempted upon any civilized people. I those who built up the strong foundations of the movement, who will preserve the example of a courageous and conscientious opposition against aggression and treachery—if these cease to exert their power, they cannot deny the work of their own hands, nor tear down the immovable record."

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK,

September 1st, 1857.

Capital stock,	\$100,000 00
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